CITY OF HEREFORD MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY

Phone Number (806) 363-7101

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT (Consumer Confidence Report)

*****OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE*****

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds all Federal (E.P.A.) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water that we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

HEREFORD'S WATER SOURCES

Where does the City of Hereford get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained entirely from groundwater sources. The City of Hereford operates 58 wells in and around the city. Of these wells, 50 pump from the Ogallala aquifer and 8 that pump from the Santa Rosa (Dockum) aquifer. These wells have a maximum pumping capacity of approximately 14.0 million gallons per day. These 58 wells pump into four pump stations in town that have 7.5 million gallons of storage capacity. During 2010 the City supplied 1.425 billion gallons of water to the residents and businesses of Hereford. This calculates to an average of 3.903 million gallons per day. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at ***http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/***. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please call us.

WATER SOURCES

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment includes: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron), which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the taste and appearance of your water.

ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SPECIAL NOTICE

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immuno-compromised; such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who are undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

You can get involved by attending and voicing any questions or concerns you may have at the following meeting:

DATE: **July 13, 2011**
TIME: **5:00 PM**
You may also contact the City of Hereford Water Department at (806) 363-7101

LOCATION: **Commission Chamber at City Hall**
224 North Lee
Hereford, Texas

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (806) 363-7101 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Regulated Contaminants:

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Contaminant
02/25/2008	Arsenic	3.300	3.300-3.300	0.000	10.000	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
02/25/2008	Barium	0.043	0.043-0.043	2.000	2.000	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2010	Fluoride	3.790	2.390-3.790	4.000	4.000	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2010	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	5.000	0.810-5.000	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
02/25/2008	Selenium	7.150	7.150-7.150	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Contaminant
02/25/2008	Uranium	16.400	11.20-16.40	0.000	30.000	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
02/25/2008	Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	24.900	2.80-24.90	0.000	15.000	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Contaminant
2010	p-Dichlorobenzene	0.700	0.000-0.700	75.000	75.000	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Disinfection By-Products

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Contaminant
2010	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1.7000	1.100-1.700	N/A	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	7.700	3.100-7.700	N/A	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead & Copper

Date Sampled	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Contaminant
09/06/2007	Lead	1.300	1.300	0.126	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
09/06/2007	Copper	0.000	15.00	2.200	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at ***http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead****."*

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2010	Chlorine	.420.	0.230	0.640	4.0	4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Violations – There are no known violations

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or suspected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) – The highest level of disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal(MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow

Action Level Goal (ALG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Abbreviations

NTU - Nephelometric Turbity Units

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter